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WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1943

W H I T L E Y B A Y
U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L .

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VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:
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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Deputy Medical Officer
of Health J. CARRICK,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Additional Sanitary Inspector NORMAN R. DARLING,
A.R.S.I.
(Serving with the Royal Air Force)

Chief Clerk P. OWINGTON.

Typist MISS P. ROBINSON.

Junior Clerk (Temporary) MISS P. ARCHER.

C O N T E N T S.

	Page
STAFF	2
SECTION A. - Statistical and Social Conditions of the area	6-7
Longevity	21
SECTION B. - General Provisions of Health Services for the area	7-8
SECTION C. - Sanitary Circumstances of the area, including :-	
(a) Water Supply	9-10
Inspection of Wells	48
(b) Drainage and Sewerage	10
(c) Camping Sites	11 and 50-51
(d) Smoke Abatement	11 and 47
(e) Swimming Pools	11
(f) Schools	11
SECTION D. - Housing	12 and 46-47
SECTION E. - Inspection and Supervision of Food (including Shellfish)	12-13 and 35-45
SECTION F. - Prevention and Control of	
Infectious Diseases	15-21
Prevention of Blindness	19
Tuberculosis	18-19
Food Poisoning	19
SECTION G. - Factory Act	22-23
Birth Rates and Causes of Death	24-27
Rainfall	21
Public Cleansing	28-35
Snow Removal	35-34
Sanitary Administration	47
Offensive Trades	48
Details of Sanitary Improvements	48-49
Places of Public Entertainment	49
Public Houses	45
Shops Act Administration	51
Disinfestation	52
Notification of Defects to other Departments	53

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

August, 1944.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year, 1943. The report is still presented in an abridged form, according to instructions from the Minister of Health. More detailed records are preserved in the Public Health Department.

Population: This figure has not materially altered.

Unemployment: The figures received from the Ministry of Labour show a slight increase.

Births: Total live births are 352 as against 414 in 1942.

Deaths: Total deaths for 1943 were 346 as against 359 in 1942.

Longevity: 57.5% of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 years and over.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria: 42 cases were notified as against 56 in 1942. It is significant that no deaths occurred from diphtheria.

None of the children who contracted the disease had been immunised.

I again emphasise the point that the protective measures we are taking through immunisation methods is showing worth while results, both in the number of cases of the disease notified, and the reduction in the severity of the disease. IT IS A JUSTIFIABLE HOPE THAT IN A FEW YEARS, THIS FORMER DREADED KILLER OF LITTLE CHILDREN WILL BE REDUCED TO A COMPARATIVELY MILD COMPLAINT. The immunisation figures are given fully on page 14 of this report.

Scarlet Fever: There was an increase of cases notified, 73 cases against 53 in 1942. No deaths occurred.

Milk:

Tuberculosis: Of 146 samples of milk examined in the year, 7 samples contained bacilli tuberculosis. Five cows, all outside our area, were slaughtered as a result of these investigations.

Sour and Dirty Milk:

There was a slight improvement in the quality of the milk.

Many conferences were held and attended dealing with this subject. As before, we found that shortage of transport was the ruling factor in the poor keeping quality of the milk. It must also be pointed out that the consumption of liquid milk in the Tyneside area during the last 3 years has increased by at least 120%.

Pasteurisation: Plans have been passed for the erection of a pasteurisation plant in Whitley Bay, to be controlled by the local Dairymen's Association. It is expected that 5,000 gallons of milk per day will be heat treated.

Nutrition: There was no evidence of malnutrition amongst the population.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and help. The great interest that all members of the Council show in Public Health is a great incentive to the staff to give of their best.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all the staff I tender my grateful thanks for their great help and loyalty. Even in times like these the work of the Public Health Department has not been diminished but increased, and only an excellent staff could cope with it with efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1943.

Area (in acres), including foreshore - 3,612.

Number of houses inhabited (March, 1944), according to the

Rate Books - 9,175.

Product of penny rate at end of 1943 - £1,080.

Rateable value at end of financial year, 31st March,

1943 - £282,437.

Unemployed - The following are figures for unemployment at the end of 1943.

Men 61

Women 48

Young Men 4

Young Women 4

Boys 4

Girls 11

MALES 69

FEMALES 63

Births and Deaths.

Births.

During the year 1943 the number of live births recorded was 352, which is equal to a rate of 14.65 per 1,000 of the population (estimated). Of these births 192 were males and 160 females. The number of illegitimate births was 32, which is 9.09 per cent of the total births. There were 21 males and 11 females. The number of still births recorded was 7.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) is shown below:-

	Live Births		Still Births	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	171	149	6	1
Illegitimate	21	11	-	-
	192	160	6	1

Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Live and Still

Births 359 = 14.95 per 1,000

Deaths.

The total number of deaths received and registered during 1943 was 346, 171 males and 175 females, which gave a death rate of 14.40 per 1,000 of the estimated population. A table showing the causes of death will be found on page 24. The above figures show a decrease in the number of deaths on the previous year by 13.

A number of deaths occurred in Institutions outside the area.

Infant Mortality.

The following table gives details of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All infants	19	53.98
Legitimate infants	17	48.32
Illegitimate infants	2	62.50

Deaths from Measles (all ages) -
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) -
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) -

SECTION B.

There have been no changes in:-

- (a) Laboratory Facilities.
- (b) Nursing in the Home.
- (c) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Laboratory.

The following examinations have been carried out in the Bacteriological Department of the Northumberland County Council at Newburn by Dr. Messer and his staff:-

<u>Examination Requested</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Diphtheria	28	480
B. Typhosus	1	3
Pleural Fluid.....	1	1
B. Tuberculosis	19	134
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	10	8
Faeces (Organisms)	1	6
Vaginal Swab.....	-	1
Blood (Organisms)	1	2
Urine (Organisms)	1	-
Vincent's Angina	2	1
Spirochaetes	1	-

Nursing in the Home.

This Service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The Northumberland County Council is the Maternity and Child

Welfare Authority

(d) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance facilities have proved themselves satisfactory during the year. During the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. (12 noon on Saturday), all cases are dealt with at the Health Department, and outside these hours, at the Ambulance Station.

During the year another driver was trained, making a staff of three drivers. The Ambulance Station is staffed throughout the day and night.

Every effort is made to keep the schedule of cases on time, but the drivers are sometimes delayed at the various hospitals.

Monthly costings, mileage, and petrol consumption are recorded.

The following table sets out in detail the number of cases dealt with, and the cost per case.

Ambulance Analysis 1943/44.

	Apl.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
No. of Cases	107	151	133	137	129	181	120	119	158	125	165	168	1695
Mileage	1379	1875	1971	2271	2080	2190	1707	1615	1998	1975	2703	2437	25183
Miles per Case	11.9	12.4	14.8	18.0	16.3	12.1	14.2	13.6	12.6	15.8	16.4	14.5	14.28
Miles per Gall.	12.1	14.2	14.6	15.4	14.2	14.3	14.9	12.7	12.9	14.1	13.4	12.4	13.55
Cost per Case for Year									13/11d.				
Cost per Mile for Year									11 ³ / ₄ d.				

Zymotic diseases are removed to the hospitals under the administration of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, by the two ambulances owned by the Board, one of which is garaged at each hospital. The majority of cases from this area are taken to Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(e) Hospitals.

There has been no change in the hospital facilities, except that the Grange Hospital has been made ready for the treatment of Smallpox cases.

Daily visits are made to each hospital in my capacity as Medical Superintendent to the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water Supply.

The water supply for the district is supplied from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation, who are responsible for its purity. Two samples of water have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Copies of the reports are given below.

Samples taken 7th June, 1943.

(1) Standpipe at rear of Delaval Arms, Seaton Sluice. Direct from main.

(2) Tap in yard, N.F.S., York Road, Whitley Bay. Direct from main.

Plate Count:-

	(1)	(2)
	Colonies per ml.	
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	1	3
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	155	290

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water	
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0	0

(1) Bacteriologically, this is a satisfactory sample of water.

(2) Bacteriologically, this is a satisfactory sample of water.

Also, in accordance with an agreement reached with the Tynemouth Corporation, we receive copies of reports on periodical samples taken by the Tynemouth Corporation (Water Department). A report on a sample taken on the 1st March, 1943, is included for your perusal.

Sample taken 1st March, 1943.

76, Clifton Terrace, Whitley Bay.

From draw tap in yard through lead service from cast iron main.

Plate Count:-

	Colonies per ml.
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	3 approx only
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	295

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0

Bacteriologically, this is a satisfactory sample of water.

There are still two common standpipes and one private standpipe in use at East End, Old Hartley, and one at Rocky Island, Seaton Sluice.

10.

There is also one standpipe serving three houses in Murton Village. It is hoped that the cessation of hostilities will see the end of such communal water supply and that each house in the area will have a supply carried in by pipe to discharge over a kitchen sink.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no system of sewage treatment in the area. The sewage is discharged into the sea by means of three outfalls. There are also three storm overflows. The outfalls are situated below the low water mark, and they are at all times covered by the waters of the North Sea. No evidence was found of pollution of the foreshore from any outfall, and no complaints have been received.

2. Rivers and Streams.

There is no Catchment Board for the Tyne and Wear, but I understand that there are other rivers in the County which have been formed into a Catchment Area named the Northumberland Rivers. I have no information that the Seaton Burn or Brier Dene are included in this scheme.

Brier Dene Stream. There has been a slight improvement in this stream, though I am of the opinion that the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, if enforced, would compel the colliery companies concerned to discharge the effluent into the sewers after preliminary treatment, after application had been made to the local authority in whose district the plant is situated.

There is still pollution from the Seaton Valley Joint Sewer at the outfall near the Bee Hive Inn, from the large overflow which discharges crude sewage into the stream long before the dry weather flow is reached. Evidence of faecal matter, rags, and other pollution is found from time to time on the banks of the stream and on low hanging tree branches on the banks. I am of the opinion that the enlarged sewer mooted before the war will soon be an accomplished fact when hostilities cease, as this state of affairs cannot be tolerated in a progressive authority.

Seaton Burn. There is a slight improvement in this stream, probably due to the fact that there is less washing of coal at the pit heads.

Should the recommendations set out in the third report of the Central Advisory Committee, dealing with Rivers Boards, be adopted, we may see the inauguration of joint boards to cover the various watershed areas, with extensive powers to deal with pollution. An improvement in the condition of this stream may result.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The urban area is practically 100 per cent water carriage, a total of 11,115 waterclosets being in use. There are 9,086 galvanised and wartime ashbins in use.

There are 2 privy middens and 9 pail closets in the district.

4 privy pails were abolished during the year, and the buildings demolished. Regular supplies of carbolic powder are given for the disinfection of the receptacles.

4. Public Cleansing.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. Shops and Offices.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. Camping Sites.

No camping is allowed in this area.

8. Smoke Abatement.

Factory chimneys and other smoke nuisances are reported fully in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The burning spoilbanks in the adjoining area have not given much trouble, though towards the end of the year, one began to emit smoke and fumes. This was a conical bank tipped by a crawler conveyor.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The only public swimming bath is the open air pool in the Table Rocks. This was in use during the summer. There is no system of purification and the pool is cleansed by tidal action. The pool is emptied periodically and stones and debris removed.

The bathing station on the Northern Promenade is not in use.

10. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

11. Schools - Secondary, Elementary, and Private.

The schools are all provided with the town's water supply, and drinking fountains are installed.

The sanitary accommodation at the schools is inspected regularly and a full report is forwarded to the County Medical Officer. The trough closets at the Park School should be removed and separate pedestal basins substituted as soon as hostilities cease.

SECTION D.

Housing.

No houses were erected during the year by the Council or by other persons.

The inspection of dwelling houses was recorded in the Journal, 15 notices being served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

No slum clearance was carried out, but Harbour View, one of the properties included in the Seaton Sluice Order, No. 14, was vacated, and this has not been allowed to be occupied again.

The standard of the district has been well maintained notwithstanding the abnormal times.

Overcrowding.

A number of visits were made to premises let off to one, two, or more families. In 2 cases it was necessary to serve notices to have provision made for the separation of sexes, and additional rooms provided. It was necessary to report two families to the Council for their filthy habits and the insanitary and unwholesome condition of their rooms.

It is most desirable that as soon as conditions become more normal the Council adopt bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings.

There is still laxity on the part of property owners in placing their names and addresses in the rent books.

SECTION E.

FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Milk Supply.

(b) Milk Sampling.

(c) Meat and Other Foods.

The above items are all reported fully in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(d) Adulteration.

The Weights and Measures Department of the Northumberland County Council is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Merchandise Marks Acts.

The Health Department is responsible for the administration of the

multifarious Orders of the Ministry of Food.

(e) Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

This work is carried out at the Northumberland County Laboratory at Newburn. Bacteriological examination of water was carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(f) Nutrition.

I have found no evidence of malnutrition during the year.

Fruit juices, codliver oil, and dried milk are distributed by the local Food Office. Milk powder and other sustaining foods are issued at the Northumberland County Council Child Welfare and Ante Natal Clinics.

(g) Shellfish (Molluscan)

The shellfish exposed for sale in the area were mussels and periwinkles. The sources of supplies were investigated, and the conditions under which the periwinkles are stored before sale in this area.

Steps were taken to prevent the sale of periwinkles on the sands and Council property.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases, according to the months in which they occurred, and the ages of the patients; also the number of cases removed to hospital, and the deaths from these diseases.

Zymotic Diseases during the year 1943.

	Total cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	73	61 83%	-
Diphtheria	42	42 100%	-
C. S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ...	3	3 100%	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1 100%	-
Pneumonia	41	7 17%	10
Erysipelas	10	1 10%	-
Measles	218	-	-
Whooping Cough	64	-	-
Undulant Fever	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-
Totals	454	115 26%	10

Anthrax - There were no cases of Anthrax in the district during the year.

Diphtheria - 42 cases occurred, as against 56 cases during 1942. The incidence rate per 1,000 was 1.74. In 1942 it was 2.33 per 1,000. No deaths occurred, as compared with 3.57 deaths per 1,000 of the population in 1942.

Antitoxin is supplied to all medical practitioners free of charge, and may be obtained at the Health Department. After office hours supplies may be obtained from the residence of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Immunisation - As in previous years, facilities for Immunisation against Diphtheria have been offered free to all children in private, secondary, and elementary schools, and the results have been very encouraging. Schemes are carried out twice a year, when circulars are sent to all the schools. Prophylactic material is supplied through Professor E. M. Dunlop, Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to whom my thanks are due.

Complete and comprehensive records of each child are kept up to date, revisions being made whenever necessary. These records are kept in conjunction with the school medical record cards.

Private practitioners can also obtain supplies of prophylactic to treat small numbers of children, in respect of which the Council pay a 5/-d fee for each child.

The following table shows the children dealt with during the past three years.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	Immunised		Total for Year	Progressive Total	Progressive Percentage Immunised	
	Under 5	Over 5			Under 5	Over 5
1941	512	1205	1717	1717	24.4	38.03
1942	419	998	1417	3134	66.1	92.60
1943	469	215	684	3818	92.28	97.77
Totals	1400	2418	3818	3818	92.28	97.77

Typhoid Fever - 1 case of Typhoid Fever occurred during the year, in September. The patient was employed at the Grange Hotel, Monkseaton, as a barmaid.

The medical practitioner in charge of the case

was unable to take a Widal test, on account of the bloodless nature of the patient. A specimen of faeces was forwarded to the laboratory, and this confirmed the diagnosis.

Investigations were made into the possible source of infection, and the only information which could be obtained was that the patient had visited Newcastle where she had partaken of a meal of cold pork and salad. The patient was isolated at home and regular visits were made to the house. The nursing of the patient was carried out by her mother.

The sanitary conveniences at the Grange Hotel were all disinfected with strong solutions of disinfectant and the seats and fittings were scrubbed down.

No further cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever - 73 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. The Registrar-General gives a total of 74 cases. I have perused the registers but can not account for this case. The figures show an increase of 40 cases over 1942. The incidence per 1,000 of the population is 3.04.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

61 cases were treated in hospital, equal to 83.56% of the total cases.

The cases were of a mild type.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Meningococcal) - 3 cases were notified during the year.

2 of these cases were treated at Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 1 at Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There were no deaths.

Erysipelas - 10 cases were notified. The registrar-General also reports 10 cases. The incidence rate is 0.41 per 1,000 of the population.

The majority of the cases notified were of a mild type, the face being the part mostly affected.

Measles - 218 cases are shown on our infectious diseases register as having been notified, though the Registrar-General gives the figure as 213, a difference of 5. Taking our own figures, this is an increase of 67 on the figure of 141 for 1942. The incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.08.

I am of the opinion that all cases are not notified.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1943.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	4	2	9	3	5	5	2	5	11	13	8	6	73
Diphtheria	5	5	3	1	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	42
Pneumonia	5	3	6	9	3	1	-	1	-	2	5	6	41
Erysipelas	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	10
Tuberculosis	1	1	5	-	5	1	2	1	1	5	-	2	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C.S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	15	4	21	100	56	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	218
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	1	7	9	14	14	5	12	1	64
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	29	18	45	114	76	57	25	26	52	28	31	20	481

Analysis of Total Zymotic Cases under Age Groups.

	Under 1- 1	1-2 2	2-3 3	3-4 4	4-5 5	5-10 10	10-15 15	15-20 20	20-35 35	35-45 45	45-65 65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	7	8	27	19	4	2	1	1	-
Diphtheria	1	2	2	2	3	6	10	6	8	1	1	-
Pneumonia	3	2	-	2	1	4	1	4	6	1	16	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
C. S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	9	7	9	10	18	1	-	1	-	-	1
Measles	4	11	25	35	31	95	13	3	-	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	16	25	37	55	53	150	45	19	22	5	23	4

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases 1939-1943.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	5	2	2	2	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	13	19	18	12	10
Totals	18	21	20	14	10

Smallpox - There were no cases of Smallpox in the area.

During the year the Grange Hospital at Earsdon was completely overhauled and equipped to deal with cases from the following group of authorities:

Blyth M.B.	Castle Ward R.D.C.
Morpeth M.B.	Whitley Bay U.D.C.
Morpeth R.D.C.	Bedlingtonshire U.D.C.
Newburn U.D.C.	Seaton Valley U.D.C.
Ashington U.D.C.	Gosforth U.D.C.
Longbenton U.D.C.	Newbiggin U.D.C.

Typhus Fever - No cases occurred in this area.

Whooping Cough - 61 cases appear on the short list of the Registrar-General. The total on our register is 64. Taking our figures, this is an increase of 16 on the 1942 total.

Pneumonia - 41 cases were notified to me, whereas the Registrar-General's figures show 40, a discrepancy of 1.

I am of the opinion that all cases are not notified, as in some instances the death returns show Pneumonia to be the cause of death, although the disease has not previously been notified.

The incidence of the disease per 1,000 of the population was 1.77.

10 deaths occurred during the year.

Undulant Fever - 1 case of Undulant Fever occurred during the year. A temperature chart was kept by the patient. Samples of milk were taken from Nixon's Dairy, Frankland Mount, which at that time was drawing supplies from Tirrell, Penrith. Brucella Abortus was found in the milk. The County Medical Officer for Westmoreland was notified, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Division 3, made a special report on the condition of the cows at Highfield, Tirrell, Penrith. No cows on the farm showed that they had been affected with abortion.

Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is under the control of the Northumberland County Council and is situated at Wallsend. It is here that patients requiring treatment attend. An X-Ray Clinic is held each Monday.

27 cases were notified during the year, as against 30 in 1942. The incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.12.

11 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis died. The Pulmonary death rate per 1,000 of the population was .45. The Non-Pulmonary death rate was .12 per 1,000 of the population.

No previous notification had been received in 1 case of death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No proceedings were instituted against any person whose duty it was to notify cases.

Facilities for the disinfection of rooms are offered in all cases where a Tuberculosis patient has died, or is removed to hospital.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930 - No action was taken under the Regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - This Section gives power in certain circumstances for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. It has not been found necessary to take any action under this Section during the year.

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

AGE PERIODS	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6 to 15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
16 to 25	3	1	1	1	1	5	-	-
26 to 35	4	3	-	1	2	1	-	1
36 to 45	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
46 to 55	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
56 to 65	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals ...	17	5	1	4	8	4	-	2

Puerperal Pyrexia - 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified and the usual copy of the notification received from the County Medical Officer of Health.

Prevention of Blindness - No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning - No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Scabies - The Scabies Order, 1941 made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) vests in the Medical Officer of Health, where he is satisfied upon reliable information that any person is in a verminous condition, power to cause such a person to be medically examined in any suitable premises, and if necessary, for the person in such a state to attend such premises where arrangements have been made for treatment to be carried out.

The treatment of Scabies consists of the provision of hot baths and the use of a 25 per cent emulsion of benzyl-benzoate, and the treatment of clothing by approved disinfection methods.

It was not found necessary to open any treatment centre during the year.

The Deputy School Medical Officer notifies me of cases of Scabies occurring amongst school children. Their homes are visited

by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to ascertain the condition of the premises and the treatment which is being given. Bedding has been disinfected where necessary.

A supply of 2-oz. jars of Benzene cream is kept in the Public Health Department and is given to necessitous cases.

Head Lice - It is my experience that 30% of the children admitted to the fever hospitals are infested with head lice.

Control of Other Diseases.

Cancer - 65 deaths from malignant disease were notified. This is an increase on the numbers notified in 1942. The death rate is 2.76 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1.79 per 1,000 of the population for 1942.

I do not consider that Cancer is on the increase. I incline to the belief that better methods of diagnosis, both in early and late stages of the disease, are responsible for the larger numbers notified.

The following table sets out in detail the number of deaths, in age groups, showing the localisation of the disease.

	Ages in Years.					TOTALS
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-65	66 and upwards	
Lungs	-	-	1	3	3	7
Bladder	-	-	-	-	3	3
Colon	-	-	-	1	3	4
Maxillary Sinus ...	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stomach	-	-	-	6	7	13
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	4	4
Liver	-	-	1	1	3	5
Penis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ovary	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parotid Gland	-	-	-	-	1	1
Throat	-	-	1	-	1	2
Rectum	-	-	-	3	6	9
Breast	-	-	-	2	3	5
Kidneys	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sigmoid	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uterus	-	-	-	1	1	2
Tongue	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vulva	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larynx	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ribs	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	-	-	3	20	42	65

Treatment of Infectious Diseases in Hospitals.

The local medical practitioners make full use of the hospital facilities, and the removal of patients to hospital is carried out in an expeditious manner. A number of the cases removed are residents of other towns here on holiday.

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

199 deaths (57.51%) occurred at ages of 65 years or over. The figures are as follows:-

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 70	22	26	48
70 to 75	26	25	51
75 to 80	26	24	50
80 to 85	11	19	30
85 to 90	2	6	8
90 to 95	5	6	11
95 years and over ..	1	-	1
Totals	93	106	199

The Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, Mr. A. J. Rousell, supplies me with the following information, for which my thanks are due to him.

RAINFALL FOR 1945.

	Inches
January	2.59
February	.66
March	.74
April	.67
May	2.23
June	2.09
July	2.18
August	3.79
September	2.99
October	2.63
November	2.26
December	.77
Total	23.60

SECTION G.

Factory Act, 1937.

The Sections of the Factory Act, 1937 relating to the Public Health Department are carried out with clocklike precision, and the premises concerned are regularly visited. Limewashing, painting, or washing down is carried out twice a year. A close check is kept on the register, and the dates of cleaning and limewashing inserted.

Sanitary conveniences have been very thoroughly examined. These are often neglected, and the matter is of particular importance at premises where food is being prepared for sale.

The registers are checked and revised after visits have been made.

1. Inspection of Factories, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories			
Mechanical	624	54	-
Non-mechanical	53	23	-
Total	677	77	-

2. Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	44	44	-
Absence of Abstracts	5	5	-
Sanitary Accommodation:			
Unsuitable or defective	15	15	1
Structural Defects	12	12	-
Absence of Extractor Fan .	1	1	-
Totals	77	77	1

Factories

	Mechanical	Non-mechanical
--	------------	----------------

Bakehouses	21	2
Blacksmiths	1	1
Boot Repairers	11	-
Butchers' Shops	50	-
Cake Mixing	1	-
Coach Painting	1	-
'Cycle Repairs	-	3
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	-	8
Drug Packing	-	1
Glass Cutting	1	-
Hairdressers	17	7
Joiners	8	9
Laundries	2	1
Milliners	-	3
Milliners and Dressmakers	3	3
Motor Repairers	8	4
Painters and Decorators	-	1
Plumbers	-	5
Potato Washers	7	-
Printing	1	-
Steam Pressers	2	-
Sugar Boilers	1	-
Sculptors	1	-
Tailors	-	2
Tin Smiths	2	-
Upholsterers	-	1
Watch Making	1	3
	119	54

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises from which rag flock is sold or in which it is used in the manufacture of bedding or upholstery.

Sections 110 and 111 of the Factory Act, 1937.

Outworkers:

There is one outworker in this area. She is employed on fine needlework for the Association of Invalid Women and Girls, London, S.W.3.

Causes of Death in Whitley Bay, 1943.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes		171	175
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	-	-
5.	Diphtheria	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	3
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	3
8.	Syphilitic diseases	1	1
9.	Influenza	2	1
10.	Measles	-	-
11.	Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	-	-
12.	Ac. Inf. enceph.	1	-
13.	Cancer of b. cav. oesoph (M) uterus (F)	4	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	8	3
15.	Cancer of breast	-	5
16.	Cancer of all other sites	24	20
17.	Diabetes	2	1
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	14	31
19.	Heart diseases	47	56
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	4
21.	Bronchitis	8	6
22.	Pneumonia	4	6
23.	Other respiratory diseases	1	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	-
26.	Appendicitis	-	-
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	1
28.	Nephritis	12	7
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes	-	-
31.	Premature birth	5	3
32.	Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis.	1	1
33.	Suicide	2	-
34.	Road traffic accidents	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	3	2
36.	All other causes	16	17
		346	

(Table continued overleaf)

(Contd.)

		M.	F.
Deaths in Infants under 1 year	Total	13	6
	Legitimate	12	5
	Illegitimate	1	1
Total Live Births		192	160
Legitimate		171	149
Illegitimate		21	11
Total Stillbirths		6	1
Legitimate		6	1
Illegitimate		-	-

General Register Office,
Somerset House, LONDON, W.C.2.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Cases Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1943. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	128 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County.
/ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Pop.				
Live Births	16.5 +	18.6	19.4	15.8
Still "	0.51+	0.63	0.61	0.45
Deaths:-				
All Causes	12.1 +	14.2	12.7	15.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
/ Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	49 +	58	46	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years of Age	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4

/ A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

/ Per 1,000 related births.

+ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return

(Table continued overleaf)

	England and Wales	128 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County.
/ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Pop.				
Notifications: -				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09
Scarlet Fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	11.68	15.11	9.26	(3.05
Puerperal Pyrexia				(15.23

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion Without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6, 148-150 Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45

- England and Wales:-

No. 140 With sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
25	8

* Including Puerperal Fever.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF

THE WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

August, 1944.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration, my report, set out in self-explanatory form, on the work carried out in the Public Cleansing and Sanitary Department.

The costings of the various services have been tabulated under headings and sections, and records relating to the Public Health Service and the report of the Medical Officer of Health are shown separately. Considering the difficulties with materials and labour, a remarkable amount of work has been carried out.

Generally speaking, a very high standard has been maintained, and the strenuous efforts made in my early days as your sanitary inspector, are now bearing fruit.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

Regular collections of refuse have been maintained throughout the year, 3 Dennis vehicles of the canopy type being employed.

The coal which is being burnt is worse than ever. It appears to me, and has been confirmed in conversations which I have had with a number of miners, that all the low seam veins are being worked out, and large pieces of coal with a band of stone through the centre are being sold in the area. In some of the miners' coal, as much as 3-cwts. of stone has had to be thrown away and removed by the dustmen.

The weight of refuse per bin in the Whitley Bay area has increased by 8.54 lbs., as compared with the pre-war figure of 24.99 lbs. per bin. In some cases it was necessary for householders of some of the older houses to have two ashbins in use.

Until the 28th March, 1945, with the exception of that from Seaton Sluice, which was tipped at the Seaton Delaval Hall Tip, all refuse was hauled a distance of 5 miles to the Holywell Bank Top Tip, Seaton Valley. After that date I commenced tipping on the Hill Heads Tip, in order to effect economies in petrol, save wear and tear on tyres, and allow labour to be released for more essential war work. The staff at the tip was reduced by two men.

I reorganised the refuse collection districts, working 3 men on two of the vehicles and 4 on the large 15'6" Dennis vehicle.

In September I allowed one temporary man to return to the mining industry, reducing the number of dustmen to 9. At the end of the year the staff consisted of 13 men and a mechanic. Of these, one driver was employed on driving the caterpillar tractor, bulldozer cum angledozer, and line pull scraper, on priority work for the Air Ministry.

The old Vulcan vehicle which had been on loan to the Castle Ward Rural District Council was returned to the garage as a standby, after completing the contract in 10 months. This waggon has been in constant use for over 12 years, and I intend to take off the ram and strip it for spare parts as and when required.

The total tonnage collected during the year was 7772 tons. 9 cwts., and the total number of ashbins emptied 522,439. A monthly analysis, showing tonnage and other interesting details will be found on page 30.

TRADE REFUSE.

The removal of trade refuse from various business premises in the area was charged for in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The method of assessing the charge was slightly altered. These charges were based on the amount of refuse removed over a period of one month.

The trade refuse returns are checked weekly.

The total amount received was £138. 8. 6d. Yearly contracts were entered into as soon as the accounts were sent out, with the exception of about 14 cases, in which a second letter had to be sent.

MILITARY AND AIR FORCE UNITS.

Your Cleansing Department carried out the removal of refuse from the few military billets in the area, and from the whole of the Royal Air Force establishments. A monthly payment was made for the collections 4 to 6 times per week from the feeding centres and sick quarters of the Royal Air Force. The Air Ministry were making reductions in the money paid for additional collections, and I expect that a cut will be made in our figure. In this case the amount of refuse will have to be reduced so that fewer collections may be made.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

During the first three months of the year the whole of the refuse, with the exception of that from Seaton Sluice, was deposited at the Holywell Bank Top Tip. A good part of the refuse from Seaton Sluice was deposited at the Seaton Delaval Hall Tip. In April controlled tipping was recommenced at the Hill Heads Tip, the Council having given permission for the bottom to be levelled up, following a report submitted by me. This effected a great saving on the haulage of refuse and salvage, and permitted the release of men for wartime industries. Various economies have resulted from this reorganisation. Terrace tipping was commenced to provide an embankment for the protection of the recreation field from the wind.

WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE, AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Date	No. of Loads	No. of Bins	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse	No. of Loads	No. of Bins	Seaton Sluice Refuse
1943							
April	135	35375	T. 587. 9. 0. 0.	T. 35. 13. 0. 0.	27	6739	T. 117. 16. 0. 0.
May	132	32975	557. 1. 0. 0.	55. 2. 0. 0.	23	5862	94. 8. 0. 0.
June	146	36764	484. 18. 0. 0.	46. 11. 0. 0.	11	2455	32. 19. 0. 0.
July	118	32740	376. 4. 0. 0.	63. 2. 0. 0.	18	4529	67. 0. 0. 0.
August	110	34372	390. 3. 0. 0.	45. 7. 0. 0.	20	5350	69. 10. 0. 0.
September ..	116	34956	435. 2. 0. 0.	49. 13. 0. 0.	14	3811	55. 13. 0. 0.
October	121	33763	458. 15. 0. 0.	60. 15. 0. 0.	12	2717	52. 12. 0. 0.
November	123	33197	515. 14. 0. 0.	90. 1. 0. 0.	20	5627	97. 4. 0. 0.
December	133	36094	567. 17. 0. 0.	62. 17. 0. 0.	23	5533	99. 7. 0. 0.
1944							
January	135	35429	567. 10. 0. 0.	47. 5. 0. 0.	23	5976	101. 14. 0. 0.
February	133	33789	545. 7. 0. 0.	70. 7. 0. 0.	19	4543	85. 16. 0. 0.
March	143	36961	628. 0. 0. 0.	59. 6. 0. 0.	21	4529	91. 11. 0. 0.
Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse	1543	416395	6121. 0. 0. 0.	685. 19. 0. 0.	231	57671	965. 10. 0. 0.
Seaton Sluice Refuse	186	48373	685. 19. 0. 0.				
Sweepings	231	57671	965. 10. 0. 0.				
Slaughter Houses	24	-	350. 0. 0. 0.				
			32. 3. 0. 0.				
Total Refuse	1984	522459	8354. 12. 0. 0.				

7,772 tons of refuse were deposited, together with 100 tons brought in by tradesmen's own vehicles. 80 tons of debris and refuse were tipping by builders and contractors, payment being made at the rate of 2/-d per load. The Council decided to make this charge after I had submitted a report on the promiscuous tipping by contractors employed on war damage repairs.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE.

The whole of the outside staff have been imbued with the salvage spirit, and as far as I am aware, we have not allowed any recoverable material to slip our notice.

I was instrumental in salvaging a whale 3 tons in weight. After dissection, the pieces had to be hauled up a cliff 135 feet high, and I am glad to say that not one piece was lost. That was in January, and in December of the same year, we salvaged a large sunfish weighing 6 cwts., which was hauled up the rocks. Our efforts were rewarded by 66 cwts. of fish being made into fish meal, and 40 gallons of whale oil being extracted.

The aim of the Department was to raise, by the sale of salvaged materials, over £200 per month, and I am pleased to report that this target was exceeded every month up to March, 1944.

The strictest economy was practised, and the income was well in excess of the expenditure, despite three wage increases. A perusal of the graph will give the exact figures. The total amount received from the sale of salvaged materials was £2,652. 15. 10d.

The following table sets out in detail the tonnage collected during the year 1943-44.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	238	3	0	0	1410	18	3
Scrap	48	5	1	16	127	17	8
Brass	0	0	3	12	1	2	6
Aluminium	0	2	0	27	4	19	9
Lead	0	2	0	22	2	7	5
Copper	0	3	1	16	4	14	0
Films	0	0	0	7		3	6
Wood	1	0	0	0	10	12	6
Bricks and Dust	14	0	0	0	4	5	9
Rags	8	6	2	0	148	10	6
Wool	0	6	3	5	20	19	9
Sacking	0	12	0	0	1	8	3
Rubber	6	10	0	0	14	10	5
Bones	15	17	2	0	74	17	6
Food Waste	338	4	0	0	452	9	5
Manure	32	3	0	0	20	10	0
Bottles	21	12	1	12	197	4	1
Jars	21	10	2	9	155	4	9
Totals	746	19	3	14	2652	15	10

A complete table showing the amounts of salvage collected

and income received for the war years, to the 31st March, 1944:

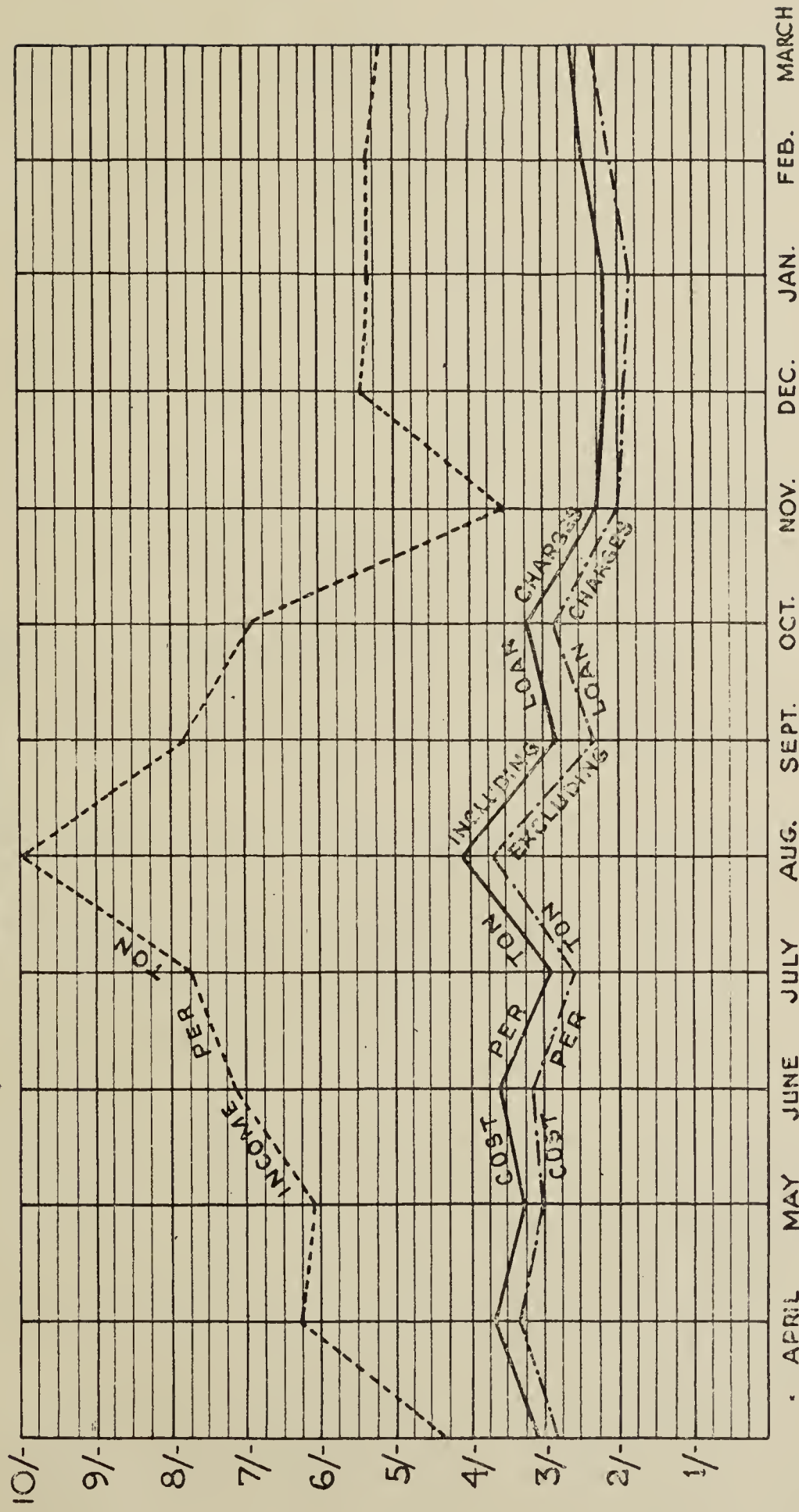
SALVAGE TOTALS		
1939 - 1944		
		£. s. d.
Paper	984 tons	5075. 15. 0.
Scrap	291 "	622. 5. 0.
Aluminium	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	85. 10. 0.
Brass	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24. 0. 0.
Copper	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	12. 10. 0.
Lead	1 "	23. 0. 0.
Tins	77 tons	66. 15. 0.
Bottles and Jars	14886 gross	704. 0. 0.
Rags	512 cwts.	377. 10. 0.
Manure	410 tons	206. 5. 0.
Bones	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	176. 10. 0.
Food Waste	755 "	909. 0. 0.
Rubber	184 cwts.	31. 0. 0.
Miscellaneous	6 tons	15. 15. 0.
Totals	2775 tons	8327. 15. 0.

YEARLY ANALYSIS		
to 31st March, 1944		
1939 - 40	65 tons	147. 0. 0.
1940 - 41	643 "	1301. 0. 0.
1941 - 42	635 "	1707. 5. 0.
1942 - 43	687 "	2519. 15. 0.
1943 - 44	747 "	2652. 15. 0.
Totals	2775 tons	8327. 15. 0.

WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GRAPH SHOWING COSTS AND INCOME PER TON FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

— 1943 — 1944 —



During our Book Drive, the residents responded readily to our appeals, and the target set for the town was doubled. The Salvage Organiser and Street Captains of the Women's Voluntary Services rendered valuable assistance.

The Council agreed to purchase a portable tin baler from Messrs. J. Gibson & Sons of Edinburgh, at a cost of £260. Delivery of the baler was to be expected in January, 1944.

REPAIRS TO VEHICLES.

All running repairs to our refuse collection vehicles and ambulances are carried out in our garage.

One of our refuse vehicles was spray painted. Spare parts for the older machines are becoming very difficult to obtain. Some parts have been unobtainable from the usual stockists and I have had to buy parts from scrap yards. An old vehicle belonging to the Surveyor's Department was scrapped, and yielded some spare parts, but a number were broken and unfit for further use. At the end of the year a start was made to completely rebuild No. 5 Vulcan as a side loader with canopy top. This vehicle had been in commission 8 years as a rear loader.

A concrete washing bay was laid outside the garage for washing the waggons.

STREET CLEANSING.

Under this heading, the Department is responsible for the cleaning of the streets, gully and cesspool emptying, snow removal, and road gritting.

The staff consists of 11 permanent and 3 temporary men.

The main streets were swept daily, and on some occasions three miles of the main shopping centre were swept three times each day.

During the summer months the Street Cleansing Service was taxed to capacity by the visitors to the town. Daily visitors made the work more arduous. During our Drive for Books for "Blitzed" Libraries, H. M. Forces, and for Salvage, when we had the use of loudspeaker vans for publicity, I took the opportunity of using these loudspeakers to address the visitors, asking them to use the receptacles provided for their waste paper, etc., and asking them to assist us in the prevention of the defilement of the streets. Two cases in which litter had been thrown in the streets were taken to court, and fines of 15/-d were imposed in each.

The owners of fish restaurants were asked to co-operate in the Department's effort to prevent the throwing of fish and chip papers in the streets, and it is pleasing to note that assistants were detailed each day to collect any waste paper lying about the premises and place it in the litter baskets provided in the vicinity.

GRITTING AND SNOW REMOVAL.

The past year established a record for its mildness and on

34.

only six occasions was it necessary to grit the roads.

Only once was there need to deal with a fall of snow, and this was only a small drift, engaging one waggon and six men for a period of two hours.

The same arrangements as in previous years were continued with the Police.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There are five cesspools, though one is in the nature of a liquid manure pit from a byre and cannot be reached by the gully emptier owing to the absence of a hard road. One cesspool was cleansed four times during the year. It is too small, and I am hoping, on the cessation of hostilities, to have it converted to the sewage system. The other tanks were emptied twice.

We were asked by the Territorial Army and Air Force Association (County of Northumberland) to empty the "Helios" tank at the Seaton Delaval Drill Hall. This we did on two occasions, for which we were paid on an hourly basis.

GULLY EMPTYING.

2,822 gullies were emptied, at a cost of £176. 6. 1d, which is 1/3d per gully.

Both mechanical and hand cleaning were carried out. As far as possible, sweepers keep the gullies clean in order to prevent flooding.

CLEANSING OF LINKS AND PROMENADES.

The shelters, paths and links were cleaned each morning, two men starting earlier than the rest of the staff, to clear up paper, bottles and other rubbish left by the daily visitors. The southern promenade and adjoining greens were cleaned regularly. During the last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August, two or three dustmen, and a gang of five sweepers, commenced work at 5.30 a.m. so as to clear away all rubbish before 8.0.

SANDS.

Parts of the sands were open to the general public until 1.0 p.m. each day.

Paper and bottles were cleared up each day, though the receptacles provided were found to be partly filled.

COSTINGS AND STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The costs in connection with the various sections of the Cleansing and other Services, and the revenue from these Services, will be found set out on pages 60 and 61.

There was an increase of 6/-d per week in the workmen's wages during the financial year.

A system of weekly wage record cards, and a monthly record of all expenditure and income, was inaugurated. Such a system is absolutely essential if a check is to be kept on the expenditure and income in connection with each Service.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Constant supervision of the various food commodities prepared and offered for sale has been maintained, and many hours over and above normal working hours have been put in to ensure that all foodstuffs were inspected before delivery to the general public. A 7-day week was very common.

Centralised slaughtering was still carried out at the Hill Heads Abattoir, and imported meat was stored and allocated at the allocation centres also situated at Hill Heads.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1945.

Rigid supervision of the various premises has been carried out to ensure that the highest standards possible were maintained in all stages of production, handling and distribution.

Milk sampling for bacteriological examination was carried out each week on Sundays, and occasionally on Mondays. The results of examinations were notified to those concerned and advice given wherever possible. Copies of all unsatisfactory reports are sent to the authority in whose area the producer's premises are situated.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the removal of any retailer from the register. Registers are checked regularly and adjusted where necessary.

The following is a summary of particulars taken from our register as on the 31st December, 1943.

Cowkeepers and Producers	1
Premises used as Cowsheds	7
Number of Cowkeepers who are Retailers of Milk .	5
Number of Dairymen registered as	
Dairymen with Dairies	15

(continued)

36.

Number of Persons registered as Retail Purveyors of Milk, with premises outside the district .	12
Number of Persons selling milk in sealed bottles only	18
Number of Milch Cows	86

Inspections Made and Recorded during 1943.

Farms	134
Dairies	204
Bottled Milk Shops	131
Milk Floats and Waggon	26

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

157 samples of milk were taken for examination; 8 less than in 1942.

Dr. A. I. Messer, County Bacteriologist, is most helpful, and the thanks of the Council and the Department are due to him.

Details of Samples Taken and Examinations Requested.

Samples taken	157
Samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	148
Samples submitted for Biological Test for Tubercle Bacilli	146

Methylene Blue Test.

A sample taken at any date during the period 1st May to 31st October is regarded as complying with the above test if it fails to discolour the methylene blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. During the period 1st November to 30th April, a sample is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to discolour the methylene blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following table gives in detail the results of samples from farms in the area and producers outside.

	Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
From Local Producers	20	14	6
From Producers Outside the District	128	96	32

Pasteurised Milk.

Heat treated milk delivered in this area is from the Co-operative Wholesale Society Dairy at Stocksfield, and the Blyth Co-operative Society, Blyth.

Some of the samples taken did not comply with the conditions set out in the Order, and representations were made direct to the dairies and also to the Health Departments of the Authorities in whose areas they are situated.

The following are the results of samples taken.

	Sample No.	Organisms per ml.
From Producers Outside the District	2	150,000
	21	29,000
	31	140,000
	46	972,000
	77	78,000
	84	Too numerous to count
	109	44,800
	113	800,000
	130	1,092,000

Sterilised Milk.

This is bottled in Newcastle and is sold in sealed bottles. There has been a reduction in the quantity sold during the year owing to shortage of supplies.

Tests for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

146 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. A total of 7, or 4.8 per cent, gave a positive result. The following tables show the number of samples examined, from this area, and from producers outside the area.

Milk Produced in the Whitley Bay Area.			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole	20	1	5%

Milk Produced Outside the Area.			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole and Designated	126	6	4.76%

The reports on 6 samples were inconclusive.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 and 1945.

The following supplementary licences were granted in respect of designated milk sold and delivered in the district.

21 licences were granted to purveyors of milk by the Local Authority to sell or deliver graded milk within the district.

3 dairies are licenced to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.

6 dairies are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in bottles.

3 dairies are licenced to sell Accredited milk in bottles.

5 dealers with premises outside the district are licenced to deliver Accredited or Tuberculin Tested milk in this area.

4 purveyors of Pasteurised milk hold licences to distribute milk in this area.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 - SECTIONS 28/29.

The railway stations, and the milk waggons bringing milk into the area are inspected. All churns are inspected to ensure that they are being kept clean and to see that they are capable of being readily cleansed inside. 5 notices were served to have churns properly cleansed, and in 2 cases owners were requested to refrain from sending certain cans into the area. In all 125 visits were made to railway stations, and 12 milk waggons were inspected.

MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS.

During the year school milk has been supplied by three local dairymen. This is sampled before delivery. More heat treated milk is being supplied to the schools.

SUPERVISION OF PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

During the year it was found necessary to serve 21 notices in connection with the Order relating to limewashing, the grooming of cows, and cleaning of vehicles. 1 new milking machine was installed at Earsdon Grange Farm. 3 of our farms are now using mechanical means, and 3 still carry out hand milking. 338 visits were made.

DELIVERY OF MILK AND THE PROVISION OF A PASTEURISING PLANT.

The block system continues to work very well, and deliveries are completed by 12 a.m. each day.

I made representations to the various milk hauliers with a view to speeding up deliveries, especially from the Allendale area. The Broomhill carrier is very consistent.

The Whitley Bay Dairymen's Association have formed themselves into a Company, and have incorporated some of the North Shields and Seaton Valley purveyors and dealers. The proposed scheme for the provision of a pasteurising plant had therefore to be increased to deal with 1,000 gallons per hour. The site has been earmarked and the scheme placed before the Ministry of Food for

approval. The lay-out is excellent and if erected the plant will be a decided asset to this area.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The public abattoir was in constant and regular use during the year. There was a reduction in the number of animals killed; 13,498 as against 20,687 last year. It was necessary to work a large number of extra hours, in addition to some of the holiday periods, to ensure that all carcasses and organs sent out were free from disease. 1,002 visits were made to the abattoir.

The boiler house at the bottom of the abattoir was removed, and a new boiler house built by direct labour, erected at the top of the yard. The partition wall was gutted, and rails extended, and a weighing scale installed. The walls were glazed to a height of 6'6". This avoided unnecessary handling of carcasses and accelerated transport and loading. The cooling hall now has hanging space for 90 beasts.

The slaughtering hall was also extended by 16'.

A new condemned room was also built at the top of the yard, so that the loading of the meat for the bye-products plant could be carried out well away from the wholesome meat.

Arrangements were in hand to remove the old and dilapidated stable.

The Council possess one of the most up-to-date abattoirs in the North Eastern Area.

A number of pigs were inspected at farms and other premises, the usual 24-hours notice being given before slaughter.

The following carcasses and organs were condemned, and after treatment with green stain, were removed to the Low Walker plant of Messrs. British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd.

CONDEMNED MEAT, 1943.

9	Beasts' Carcasses	22 lbs.	Beasts' Buttock
525	Beasts' Livers	117 "	Beef
110	Beasts' Heads	1	Cow Carcase
110	Beasts' Tongues	31	Cows' Udders
60	Beasts' Hearts	1	Calf's Intestines
174	Beasts' Lungs	1	Gelt Carcase
12	Beasts' Tails	2	Sheep Carcasses
52	Beasts' Feet	52	Sheeps' Livers
14	Beasts' Tripes	2	Sheeps' Plucks
7	Beasts' Runners	18	Sheeps' Lungs
2	Beasts' Diaphragms	5	Sheeps' Heads
15	Beasts' Splens	7 lbs.	Mutton
4	Beasts' Manifolds	2	Ewe Carcasses

40.

CONDEMNED MEAT, 1943 (Contd.)

14	Beasts' Pleura & Trimings	1	Ewe's Head
10	Beasts' Omentums	1	Ewe's Heart
26	Beasts' Mesenteries	1	Ewe's Lung
8	Beasts' Stomachs	2	Ewes' Legs
41	Beasts' Skirts	2	Pigs' Carcasses
15	Beasts' Kidneys	1	Pig's Head
2	Beasts' Vertebraes (Part)	5	Pigs' Lungs
3	Beasts' Aitch Bone	2	Pigs' Plucks
55 lbs.	Beasts' Fat	2	Pigs' Stomachs
110 "	Beasts' Forequarters	1	Pig's Intestines

Total amount of meat and foods condemned 24,579 lbs.

The causes of condemnation are included for your perusal on page 41.

The following table shows the total number of animals slaughtered in our abattoir, in monthly order.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	62	3	1357	4	1426
February	90	-	997	12	1099
March	179	-	1204	4	1387
April	251	1	1255	9	1516
May	265	-	724	4	993
June	212	-	25	-	237
July	235	-	-	1	236
August	299	-	106	-	405
September ...	246	1	436	3	686
October	274	7	1666	4	1951
November ...	190	3	2101	3	2297
December	240	11	987	27	1265
Totals ..	2543	26	10858	71	13498

The garbage from the Slaughter Houses is removed to Holystone Farm as and when necessary.

EMERGENCY SLAUGHTER.

Arrangements have been made for carcasses and organs in connection with animals hurriedly killed to be sent into the abattoir for inspection. Humane killers are available for slaughtermen at all hours.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Putrefaction	4	-	-	330	255 $\frac{3}{4}$	265	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	96	98	-	-	1851 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oedema	145	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	-	11	-	18	145
Flukes	9	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	4	-	101
Inflammation	1	7	4	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	44
Necrosis	2	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	-	2	9	2	2	9	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pneumonia	6	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuberculosis	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	575	1732	886	2892 $\frac{1}{4}$	547	354	1262	426	230	2112 $\frac{1}{2}$	4247	16575 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cirrhosis	32	75	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	348	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	243	258	369	2805
Abscesses	8	2	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	146	133	67	188	36	106	148	154	1202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bruising	-	8	26	-	-	10	53	-	-	7	-	21	161
Moribund	-	80	40	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	83	-	399
Pleurisy	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Suffocation	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	48
Strongylosis	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	58	17
Cysts	-	-	18	59	2	4	87	43	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	278
Mutilation	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	8
Actinomycosis	-	-	-	37	35	-	30	47	-	55	-	-	220
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25
Echinococcus	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	14	-	-	-	-	49
Decomposition	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	185	24
Angioma	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	22	-	-	-	206
Bone Taint	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	59	-	-	-	-	137
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	69	-	10
Carcinoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	69
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Totals	1520 $\frac{1}{2}$	829	2122	1636	3651 $\frac{1}{4}$	1318	1695	2353 $\frac{1}{2}$	880 $\frac{1}{2}$	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	2742 $\frac{1}{2}$	5114	24597 $\frac{1}{4}$

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED CARCASSES, CASES OF PORK, OFFALS, AND CORNED BEEF.

All consignments of imported meat and offals are examined very carefully. Boxes of offals are opened and checked.

The Wholesale Meat Supply Association distribute this to the various butchers' pools. 70 to 80 per cent is examined before delivery to the shops.

The following table shows the meat and offals inspected during the year.

Sheep and Lambs	37351
Forcs and Hinds	3544
Beef Sides	890
Kidneys (boxes)	139
Hearts (boxes)	62
Ribs (boxes)	79
Offal (bags)	404
Pork (bags)	1192
Loins (bags)	4814
Livers (bags)	1095
Veal (bags)	411
Beef Cuts	395
Mutton (cases)	316
Corned Beef (cases)	3714

TRAVELLING SHOPS.

Travelling shops are stopped and the commodities exposed for sale examined. The bulk of these come from Blyth and Seaton Valley.

Verbal warnings were given to the owners of meat waggons to have the coverings on their waggons repaired, and to provide covering for the meat. All waggons in use in the abattoir are covered.

INSPECTION OF RETAIL FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of all retail food premises is carried out weekly. The various commodities such as meat, tinned foods, fish, etc. are looked over, and in cases of any doubt, the articles are closely scrutinised. The total number of visits made during the year was 2,527.

The following is a full list of the articles it was found necessary to condemn:

33 tins Chopped Ham
16½ lbs. Luncheon Sausage

20 tins Prem
36 " Pork Sausage

2	tins	Luncheon Pork	43	tins	Luncheon Meat
11	"	Luncheon Roll	1	tin	Brisket
8	"	Beef Loaf	1	"	Rissoles
1	tin	Brunch	8	tins	Corned Beef (6s)
9	tins	Corned Beef (12-oz.)	31	"	Corned Beef Hash
1	tin	Galantine	5	"	Tongue
1	"	Party Loaf	4	"	Meat Loaf
18	tins	Casserole Steak	194	"	Baked Beans
50	"	Peas	1	tin	Beetroot
5	jars	Beetroot	1	jar	Cabbage
1	jar	Piccalilli	2	jars	Chutney
5	jars	Mixed Pickles	2	bttls.	Sauce
8	"	Meat Paste	12	jars	Fish Paste
15	"	Fish Cakes	44	tins	Salmon
8	tins	Herrings	2	"	Brislings
32	"	Sardines	3	"	Crayfish
51	"	Pilchards	23	"	Carrots
4	"	Tomatoes	44	"	Soup
3	"	Kidney Soup	6	"	Celery Soup
2	"	Pea Soup	27	"	Scotch Broth
2	"	Ox Tail Soup	16	"	Vegetable Soup
7	"	Potato Soup	15	"	Mixed Vegetables
2	"	Ready Meal	6	"	Beef Broth
5	"	Mock Turtle Soup	2	"	Hot Pot
6	doz.	Beetox	1	tin	Lyles' Syrup
5	jars	Marmite	83	lbs.	Bacon
34	lbs.	Ham	4	"	Butter
75	"	Cheese	2	"	Margarine
1	"	Lard	340	"	Eggs
2	tins	Dried Egg	9	galls.	Milk
7	"	Dried Milk	55	tins	Full Cream Milk
229	"	Evaporated Milk	115	"	Skimmed Milk
12	cwts.	Sugar	42	lbs.	Biscuits
1	lbs.	Chocolate	10	"	Mints
2	"	Liquorice Allsorts	2	"	Prunes
4	"	Tea	16	"	Coffee
1	tin	Ovaltine	1	jar	Vegetable Extract
9	bags	Self Raising Flour	11	pkts.	Rusks
1	pkt.	All Bran	60	"	Oat Flakes
1	jar	Dog Food	294	lbs.	Rolled Oats
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	cwts.	Potatoes	1	cwt.	Beetroot
4	"	Turnips	76	lbs.	Onions
18	"	Rabbits	20	"	Meat Pies
29	stn.	Codfish	14	stn.	Haddock
8	tins	Apples	1	tin	Apricots
3	"	Damsons	1	"	Gooseberries
6	"	Grape Fruit	69	tins	Plums
7	"	Prunes	2	"	Pears
5	"	Peaches	3	"	Rhubarb
2	"	Apricot Jam	7	"	Black Currant Jam
1	tin	Damson Jam	1	tin	Gooseberry Jam

17	tins	Marmalade	7	tins	Melon and Ginger Jam
2	"	Melon and	3	"	Melon and Lemon Jam
		Pineapple Jam	2	"	Melon Jam
2	"	Pineapple Marmalade	11	"	Plum Jam
4	"	Plum and	1	tin	Peach Jam
		Raspberry Jam	2	tins	Quince Jam
1	tin	Raspberry Jam	9	"	Strawberry Jam

The Ministry of Food Salvage Officer is notified of any condemnation involving more than the prescribed amount. Where possible, meat and meat products are salvaged for use as pig food, or sent to the bye-products plant for treatment.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN)

The only shellfish on sale were periwinkles and a few mussels. The number sold during the year was the lowest on record. The only retailer was Mr. A. Davis, The Oyster Bar, York Road.

No condemnations were necessary during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in use at the end of the year was 23, of which 21 had mechanical apparatus and 2 were without mechanical power. There are no basement bakehouses in the area.

21 notices were served to cleanse the sanitary conveniences and limewash the premises. These were all complied with.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFE KITCHENS.

A total of 115 visits were made to the various premises in this category. 15 premises were shown on the register. It was found necessary to serve 33 notices.

A new up-to-date cooking range, with proper flues arranged so that the fumes are consumed before being allowed to enter the atmosphere, was installed in the Carlton Cafe.

Accumulations of refuse on food preparing premises are prohibited, and arrangements were made to have refuse removed regularly, in some cases three and four times a week.

During the summer months the capacity of the various cafes was overtaxed.

ICE CREAM.

No attempts were made during the year to manufacture ice cream. 35 visits were made to manufacturers' premises.

CRAB AND FISH HAWKERS' STALLS.

Considerable trouble was experienced with hawkers, including children, from Cullercoats, selling periwinkles, especially on Saturdays and Sundays. Complaints were received from amusement caterers regarding the littering of their premises with shells.

Four stalls for the sale of crabs were erected, and notices were served on the owners to have their names painted on the stalls.

Some trouble was caused by half eaten crabs being left in the shrubberies, causing an offensive smell.

All the commodities were examined.

Only 2 fish hawkers visit the area. A notice was served on 1 hawker to have his name and address painted on his cart.

THE MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.

All waggons used for the conveyance of meat were examined daily in the abattoir. Two notices were served on owners to provide new material for covers, so that these could be washed as and when required. These notices were complied with.

Butchers' assistants were also warned about removing offal without suitable coverings or using covered baskets.

LICENCED PREMISES AND CLUBS.

The number of premises coming under this heading was the same as in 1942, namely 19 public houses and 4 clubs. All have been visited during the year.

A defective urinal was found at the Victoria Hotel. A new terrazzo lined convenience was erected, with proper falls. The step was taken away and a tiled ramp substituted.

The drainage was altered in the cellar of the Fat Ox Hotel and a new anti-flood trap and rodding chamber installed. The drainage channels and the floor level were also altered and the floor relaid. Hot water was laid to the adjoining bar as a temporary arrangement, the contractor being unable to obtain copper pipes to carry over the drainers. The owners have agreed to complete the work as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

The lavatory accommodation at the Comrades of the Great War Club was increased.

A hot water geyser for the washing of glasses was fitted in the Waterford Social Club. Previously the water had to be carried from the house premises.

46.

The walls of the cellar at the Brier Dene Hotel were made watertight.

A notice was served on the owners of the Railway Inn to alter the ladies lavatory accommodation. The owners promised to do this at the end of hostilities, when further alterations were contemplated.

A register of premises was compiled and a record made of the visits carried out. These numbered 61.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of premises registered under the appropriate sections of this Act was 52. It was found necessary to serve 40 notices.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

These Acts and Orders are administered by the Northumberland County Police.

All animals found dead in waggons on the Cattle Dock, which in the main are sheep, are examined, and the Police notified.

On two occasions representations were made to the Station Master for the dock to be cleaned and scraped after the discharge of waggons, and the matter was quickly dealt with in each case.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The object of this Order is the destruction of animals producing milk which are a source of danger to the community.

4 cows were slaughtered as a result of milk sampling and 1 cow was slaughtered at the public abattoir from an accredited herd in the adjoining area.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1953.

No new licences were issued during the year.

HOUSING.

The housing of the population is becoming a problem, and in a number of cases overcrowding is present. Even those houses erected under the Housing Schemes are not free, and in the Hartley Housing Scheme there are at least two cases of overcrowding. One case is fairly bad. Efforts are made to keep this overcrowding in check as far as we are able.

Jackson's House, Murton, was demolished, as well as the walls of Drydens' Buildings, also at Murton. The roof of Smith's Cottage, Post Office Buildings, was removed. Harbour View, Seaton Sluice, was vacated.

Most of the property damaged by enemy action has been repaired by the Surveyor.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (WAR DAMAGE AMENDMENT) ACT.

Three applications were received for the examination of premises alleged to be not in all respects fit for human habitation; but on representations being made to the Surveyor, the houses were put into a fit state.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS, 1920-1939.

No applications were received for the issue of certificates under the above Acts where houses were not in all respects fit for human habitation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year a large number of houses were visited to deal with nuisances and housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts and the various Acts and Orders appertaining thereto. Naturally, after four and a half years of war, property is not at its best, and it has not been helped by enemy action. However, by constant inspection and routine visits to each part of the district, it has been possible to keep things under supervision.

The number of defects found and dealt with was 3,685. In 188 cases it was necessary to serve second notices, and after abortive attempts to have the required work completed without resorting to statutory action, 211 formal notices were served.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the laundry chimneys in the area were kept under observation. A representation was made to the Ministry of Fuel and Power in relation to the use of coke instead of small coal. This request was acceded to and 75% of all fuel now used is coke. The boilers at both the Provincial Laundries and the Witley and District Laundries are overloaded. I have interviewed the stokers at both premises and given them instructions on firing. I am pleased to report a reduction in the black smoke emitted and in the time smoke issued from the respective chimneys. There is still room for improvement.

FISH FRYING.

This trade is under constant supervision. The fish is inspected, and in one case 10 stones sent from Aberdeen were seized and condemned as unfit for use. This occurred on a Saturday evening.

A new frigidaire was fixed at the Algernon Fisheries, Algernon Place. A new Jackson heater for hot water was also installed, together with an electric chipper, and the whole of the premises were decorated.

The gutting shed at the Victoria Fisheries was repaired and completely enclosed.

At Arthur's Oyster Bar, York Road, the whole of the premises were painted, and the gutting shed outside was modernised and reconstructed in brick, with proper ventilation.

At the Rosebery Terrace premises the walls of the storage shed were rebuilt, and the floor renewed.

The following visits were made during the year:

Address	Name of Occupier	Visits
Bridge View,		
Seaton Sluice	Mrs. J. Elder	11
Arcade Fisheries	Mrs. W. Griffiths	12
2, Duke Street	Mr. A. Laidler	12
Victoria Fisheries	Mr. G. Miller	11
Arthur's Oyster Bar	Mr. A. Davies	12
1, Rosebery Terrace	Mr. I. J. Thurston	9
Algernon Fisheries	Mrs. E. M. Olive	9

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one offensive trade in the area, namely, tripe boiling. The premises are owned by the Council and are situated in the Public Abattoir. Inspection is carried out daily.

WATER SUPPLY, OTHER THAN THAT FROM PUBLIC MAINS.

The water supply to St. Mary's Island is supplied from a spring on the mainland, the water being pumped across in pipes. The lighthouse is supplied with tanks for the collection of rainwater, which is filtered before use.

TESTING OF DRAINS AND PROVISION OF SANITARY DRAINAGE.

A number of drains were found to be in a leaky condition and smoke tests were applied.

A copy of the report on each test is kept for record purposes, and may be seen by any owner or agent concerned during the usual office hours. The use of interceptors by the Department has been discontinued. Practically all drain chokages are caused by their presence, and the majority are found to be badly set. All drains are laid on and covered with concrete, and all branch drains laid direct to manholes, with suitable glazed inverts.

The following table gives details of improvements carried out

and drains relaid during the year:

New waterclosets provided	15
Broken or defective, and insanitary types, removed	42
Kitchen sinks provided	16
New chambers built for the drainage of houses, in 9" brickwork, with glazed brick benching, glazed channels, and barron bends	63
Tapered gullies fixed	74
Feet of drainage taken up and relaid on, and covered with, concrete	2502
New soil pipes erected	41
Number of intercepting traps removed	19
New vent shafts	9
Privy Pails removed	4
Insanitary ashpail recesses abolished	24
Ashbins provided	395
Smoke tests	31
Water tests	131

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

This is dealt with in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

The only dance hall in the area, with the exception of the ballroom at the Rex Hotel, is under the jurisdiction of the Royal Air Force.

Cinemas are visited and the necessary certificates relating to sanitary accommodation issued.

The urinal accommodation at all the cinemas was under consideration at the end of the year, with a view to having the urinals remodelled and extended.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.

Vans used for the removal of furniture are inspected to see the type of packing materials in use, and the condition of the insides of the vans. No causes for complaint were found.

VERMINOUS FURNITURE.

Sale rooms in the area are visited to inspect furniture exposed for sale.

Old couches and upholstered chairs are burnt whenever requests are received for their removal from houses.

RAG COLLECTORS.

The number of rag gatherers and itinerant vendors is very low. In all approximately five visit the area. On inspection none were found to be in possession of toys for distribution to children.

INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

During the year the above Order was put into force, calling upon local authorities to deal with the rat problem. A survey was called for, the results of which, illustrated by a map, were to be sent to the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Food.

For many years, although this authority did not administer the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, complaints regarding rats were always investigated.

The practice of hen keeping in back gardens has increased the number of rats in this area. The owners persist in building their huts at ground level instead of raising them fourteen inches from the ground.

Steps were taken to deal with the rats at the stables at Hill Heads. Rat proofing was also carried out in the Whitley Road area. Rat traps were baited and gassing apparatus used.

A total of 322 rats were killed during the year 1943. All these were of the brown type. No black or ship rats were found.

PIGGERIES.

The number of pigs kept in the area increased slightly during the year. The total number is 230.

The premises are visited and instructions given with regard to manure and precautions against vermin.

26 visits were made during the year.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY BILLETTS AND MESSING HALLS.

In accordance with the Circulars relating to Military and Royal Air Force billets, the billets in the area are inspected periodically, attention being given to defects and drain chokages. Messing centres are also visited to ensure that refuse is being cleared regularly and that the premises are in a hygienic condition.

SECTIONS 268-269 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The old caravan at Murton is still standing on the green.

I am of the opinion that this should be moved, as it is an eyesore. The caravan is not occupied.

The temporary bungalow in Earsdon Road is still occupied. This comes up for review every 12-months.

SECTION 10 SHOPS ACT, 1954.

A perusal of the following table will show details of the work carried out under the above Act.

Absence of Washing Facilities		Absence of W.C. Accommodation		Insufficient Heating Apparatus	
Notices Served	Notices Complied with	Notices Served	Notices Complied with	Notices Served	Notices Complied with
1	1	1	1	4	4

Mr. G. Malcolm, Shops Inspector, carried out 140 temperature tests and where a reasonable temperature of 56°F was not maintained, notices were served.

I am indebted to Mr. Malcolm for his co-operation.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

7 visits were made to trains to see if they were kept in a clean condition. During these inspections no cause for complaint was found.

INSPECTION OF STABLES AND MEWS.

The various stables in use in the area are inspected periodically during the year. The manure pits are inspected to see that the manure is moved frequently. Owing to shortage of fertilizers manure is at present in great demand and is not allowed to accumulate.

27 visits were made, and 7 notices served to limewash premises.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year I received from your Medical Officer of Health, 471 notifications of infectious diseases, 454 civilian and 17 military cases, and in accordance with his instructions, I had removed to the isolation hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Wallsend, the cases needing hospital treatment. 4 cases were sent to Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital and Tynemouth Infirmary. 6 military cases were removed to Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital at the request of the Senior Medical Officer of the R.A.F. Station Sick Quarters.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

127 houses and rooms were disinfected following cases of notifiable infectious diseases. On requests from the Headmasters, the schools were disinfected in some cases.

It was also necessary on request to disinfect 6 rooms following deaths from non-notifiable diseases.

In the schools electric sprayers with atomizers were used, and in private houses, formalin and permanganate of potash.

A number of blankets and articles of kit from the National Fire Service were disinfected.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

Privately owned houses infested with fleas and bugs were disinfested on receipt of complaints from the owners or tenants. Napthalene was used for fleas, and bug infestations were dealt with by means of washed naptha applied with pressure sprayers. These methods were successful.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

During the year the Public Air Raid Shelters were inspected and cleaned by the Department, a total of 260 visits being made. A large number of these shelters are abused by people using them as sanitary conveniences.

The shelters have been sprayed out with Izal disinfectant and dusted with carbolic powder.

The sweepers and pony cart driver deal with the shelters once and twice a week as necessary.

The cost is recovered from the County Council.

WASTE OF WATER.

Any waste of water is reported to the Water Rate Office, Station Road, or to the Water Engineer at North Shields.

9 defects were reported.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A strict watch was kept on the Brier Dene Stream. A letter was sent to the Agent of the Backworth Collieries when the pollution became very bad due to the breakdown of pumps and leakage from the settling tanks. I am of the opinion that this effluent should be made to discharge into the sewer, under the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

Seaton Burn is still polluted with coal dust.

It is hoped that this position will be improved if the recommendations

of the White Paper on the National Water Policy and the Report of the Central Advisory Water Committee, recommending the constitution of rivers bodies with comprehensive powers and duties relating to the prevention of river pollution, are approved by Parliament.

The prevention of pollution by colliery washings by the authorities where pollution is perpetrated is overdue.

DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION.

The following defects were passed on to the Engineer and Surveyor for his attention:

Burst Pipes.	4
Defective Sink Bench ..	1
Defective Horse Trough ...	1
Defective Ashbins	7
Choked Drains	1
Defective Windows	2
Choked Gullies ...	6
Waterlogged Air Raid Shelters	3
Defective Sewer ...	1
Defective Paving ...	7
Defective Roof ...	3
Defective Spout ...	1
Defective Ceilings ...	3
Defective Dado ...	1
Defective Plaster ...	1
Defective Cornice	1
Overhanging Hedges ...	3
Accumulation of Lime ..	2
Total ...	<u>48</u>

LOSS OF TIME OWING TO ILLNESS.

For the information of the Council, I set out below details of the time lost owing to illness, and the cost incurred.

		£.	s.	d.
H. Turner	15 days	12.	10.	3.
J. Watt	9 "	7.	13.	9.
T. Thompson	30 "	16.	7.	4.
W. Simpson	8 "	4.	16.	6.
R. Henderson	48 "	26.	14.	4.
R. Thompson	87 "	48.	2.	5.
N. Healey	4 "	2.	15.	8.
J. Harrison	18 "	9.	15.	9.
J. Atkinson	31 "	16.	4.	5.
H. Carr	12 "	6.	15.	10.
F. Morrison	12 "	7.	2.	0.
C/forward	<u>274</u>	<u>158.</u>	<u>18.</u>	<u>3.</u>

			£.	s.	d.
B/forward	274	days	158.	18.	3.
J. Dixon	78	"	38.	19.	3.
J. Storey	45	"	22.	13.	4.
T. Moore	40	"	20.	8.	6.
A. Renwick	6	"	3.	8.	3.
T. White	31	"	20.	2.	0.
	<u>474</u>	"	<u>264.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>7.</u>

PERSONAL.

It is only fitting that I should add my personal thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the Health and Finance Committees, and the members of the Council, for the great courtesy and kindness with which they have treated me, and the suggestions which have been made.

Dr. Cunningham, your Medical Officer of Health, I must also thank for his wise counsel and kind encouragement. My thanks are also due to your Clerk, Mr. A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E., for his guidance on legal problems, and your Surveyor, and other officials for their co-operation.

I thank the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Richley, for his conscientious work and help, and the senior and junior members of the staff for their loyalty and the efficient way in which they have carried out their work, despite the increased duties which were placed upon us by legislation.

The Foreman and members of the outside staff are also to be congratulated on the meritorious way in which they have carried out their duties, in spite of the reduction in staff. They have, by their cheerfulness, contributed to the efficiency of the Service,

I am,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN

Chief Sanitary Inspector
& Cleansing Supt.

APPENDIX i.

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits	9635
Visits to Drainage Work	640
Factories and Workshops	677
Slaughter Houses	1002
Visits to Meat and Food Shops	2527
Visits to Railway Stations	125
Visits to take Milk Samples	157
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection of Houses	133
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	115
Tents, Vans and Sheds	16
Offensive Trades	313
Visits to Fish Stalls	27
Places of Public Entertainment	41
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools	26
Farms, Dairies and Milk Shops	469
Ice Cream Factories	35
Refuse Tips: Holywell Village, Seaton Delaval Hall, and Hill Heads	700
Visits to Refuse Collectors and Districts	349
Visits to Sweepers' "Beats" and Promenades	373
Visits to Military Billets and Messing Halls	83
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	76
Visits in connection with Salvage	205
Inspection of Static Water Supplies	40
Visits to Stables	27
Visits to Garage	224
Visits to Public Air Raid Shelters	260
Visits to Piggeries	26

A summary of nuisances and defects dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Acts, Regulations, Orders and Bye-Laws.

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
Defective Ashbins	355	16	31	351
Absence of Ashbins	44	2	2	44
Improper Use of Ashbin	36	-	-	36
Insanitary Privy Pail	5	5	5	4
Defective Hatches and Middens	4	-	-	4
Insanitary Recess	29	1	6	24
Accumulation of Refuse	18	-	1	18
Accumulation of Manure	22	-	-	22
Absence of Manure Pit	2	3	1	1
Litter on Roads	2	-	-	2
Defective W.C. Basins	42	5	4	42
Defective W.C. Seats	20	-	1	20
Defective W.C. Buildings	7	3	1	7
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	20	1	1	15
Defective W.C. Cones	5	-	1	5
Defective W.C. Joints	12	3	2	12
Absence of Chains	4	-	-	4
Dirty W.C.s	20	-	-	20
Wastage of Water	14	-	-	14
Insufficient Water Supply	15	-	-	14
Defective Overflows	4	-	-	4
Burst Pipes	30	1	-	30
Defective Soil Pipes	7	4	3	5
Defective Taps	4	1	-	4
Defective Canopy	1	-	-	1
Defective Dado	1	-	-	1
Defective Cornice	1	-	-	1
Defective Grates and Fireplaces	41	6	3	40
Defective Boilers and Setpots	13	5	2	10
Absence of Boilers	5	1	1	5
Smoky Chimneys	5	-	-	5
Defective Flues	2	-	-	2
Defective Chimney Stacks	30	4	-	30
Defective Chimney Pots	50	10	8	48
CARRIED FORWARD	880	71	71	845

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	880	71	71	845
Water under Floors	2	-	-	1
Defective Sinks	15	1	1	15
Defective Hot Water System	8	-	-	8
Insufficient Sinks	1	-	-	1
Defective Draining Boards	2	-	-	2
Defective Filter	1	-	-	1
Damp Walls	28	3	4	27
Damp Premises	5	-	-	5
Defective Steps	7	2	-	6
Defective Window Sills	4	2	4	4
Defective Scullery	1	-	-	1
Defective Sashcords	30	-	5	30
Defective Walls	114	14	22	112
Defective Stonework	4	-	-	4
Defective Brickwork	40	3	3	34
Defective Copings	14	1	4	14
Defective Pebble Dash	1	-	-	1
Defective Paving	61	3	10	54
Defective Roadway	1	-	-	1
Defective Pointing	43	2	2	41
Defective Plaster	97	-	-	96
Defective Ceilings	214	5	2	214
Defective Lead Flashings	6	-	-	6
Defective Drains	63	7	2	60
Choked Drains	108	-	-	108
Defective Gullies	13	6	4	13
Choked Gullies	21	-	-	21
Defective Sink Waste Drains	64	13	8	60
Defective W.C. Drains	29	8	5	27
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	53	-	9	53
Defective Hopper Heads	14	1	3	14
Defective Channels	3	-	-	3
Defective Buchan Traps	21	5	2	19
Defective Urinals	2	-	-	1
Defective Bends	6	-	-	6
Defective Inverts	2	-	-	2
Defective Manholes	13	3	3	11
Defective Manhole Covers	7	1	1	7
Absence of Manholes	6	-	-	6
Defective Downpipes	114	17	15	105
CARRIED FORWARD	2118	168	180	2036

APPENDIX ii (continued)

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	2118	168	180	2036
Choked downpipes	4	-	-	4
Defective Shoes	2	-	-	2
Defective Spouts	127	21	33	124
Defective Eavesgutters	115	15	15	113
Choked Eavesgutters	25	-	-	25
Choked Spouts	7	-	-	7
Absence of Spouts	13	-	-	13
Defective Bath Wastes	6	2	-	3
Defective Baths	4	-	-	4
Absence of Bath	3	-	-	3
Defective Washbasin	9	-	-	9
Defective Cisterns	35	1	6	33
Defective Lead Cowls	1	-	-	1
Leaky Roofs	28	-	-	28
Defective Roofs	337	22	28	331
Defective Ridges	13	-	-	13
Defective Vent Shafts	22	3	11	21
Defective Vent Pipes	3	-	-	3
Defective Air Shafts	17	-	1	15
Absence of Ventilation	2	-	-	2
Defective Air Bricks	6	-	-	6
Loose Slates	28	-	-	28
Defective Battens	6	-	-	6
Defective Benches	15	1	-	15
Defective Floors	40	4	3	36
Defective Stair Rails	3	-	-	3
Defective Landings	4	-	-	4
Defective Windows	43	-	-	43
Defective Frames	16	2	1	16
Defective Lintels	11	3	2	11
Defective Skirtings	5	-	-	5
Defective Fanlights	3	-	1	3
Defective Mantlepiece	1	-	-	1
Defective Woodwork	6	2	2	6
Defective Doors to W.C.s	17	-	-	17
Defective doors to Coalhouses ..	9	1	2	8
Defective Back Doors	25	3	3	24
Defective Front Doors	9	1	1	9
Defective Yard Gates	26	4	3	26
CARRIED FORWARD	3164	256	292	3057

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	3164	256	292	3057
Defective Front Gates	8	-	-	8
Defective Garden Fences	14	3	3	14
Dirty Premises	18	3	6	18
Dirty Floors	4	-	-	4
Dirty Stairs	4	-	-	4
Dirty Bedding	4	-	-	4
Dirty Yards	18	-	-	18
Defective Hinges to Doors	22	-	2	22
Obstruction by Trees	14	-	-	14
Absence of Food Store	3	-	-	3
Defective Poultry Houses	4	-	1	4
Excessive Number of Poultry ..	5	1	-	5
Defective Lift	1	-	-	1
Absence of Geyser	1	-	-	1
Untidy Garden	6	-	1	6
Lead Pipes to Pump	1	-	-	1
Breach of Shops Act, 1934	6	-	-	6
Breach of Overcrowding Act ...	2	-	-	2
Breach of Factory Act, 1937 ..	77	1	2	77
Breach of Public Health Act, 1936	13	2	-	13
Breach of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	36	1	-	36
Breach of Housing Act, 1936 ..	5	-	-	5
Breach of Infestation Order ..	2	1	-	2
Breach of Meat Regulations, 1934-35	7	-	-	7
Breach of Litter Bye-Laws	4	-	-	4
Breach of Food and Drugs Act, 1938	56	-	-	56
Breach of Police Clauses Act, 1847	1	-	-	1
Premises Need Limewashing	67	1	1	67
Infestation by Animals and Insects	82	-	-	82
Dirty Shops	10	-	-	10
Disinfection of Houses	10	-	-	10
Absence of Names on Carts	7	-	-	7
Absence of Extractor Fan	1	-	-	1
Defective Stables	5	-	-	5
Defective Horse Trough	1	-	-	1
Dirty Scales	1	-	-	1
Wastage of Food	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	3685	269	308	3578

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES.

YEAR ENDING 31st March, 1944.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	3551.	18.	5.
Mechanical Transport	1179.	15.	11.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	92.	6.	6.
Taxes, etc.	467.	7.	1.
Miscellaneous	599.	3.	0.
Gross Costs	5890.	10.	11.
Gross Receipts	865.	2.	8.
Nett Cost (Inc. Loan Charges) .	5025.	8.	3.
Less Loan Charges	334.	6.	3.
Nett Cost (Exc. Loan Charges) .	4691.	2.	0.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	900.	1.	7.
Mechanical Transport (Inc. Loan Charges) .	176.	10.	3.
Taxes, etc.	84.	8.	7.
Baler	260.	0.	0.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	56.	8.	6.
Miscellaneous	67.	18.	1.
Gross Costs (Inc. Loan Charges) .	1355.	7.	0.
Gross Receipts	2847.	1.	1.
Profit	1491.	14.	1.

The Loan Charges for the above Service were £133. 8. 9d.

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES (Contd.)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	2910.	18.	1.
Stables	83.	10.	2.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	76.	9.	5.
Repairs and Spares	41.	6.	7.
Miscellaneous	95.	0.	4.
Gross Cost	3207.	4.	7.
Gross Income	23.	16.	2.
Nett Cost	3183.	8.	5.

DETAILS OF TOTAL AGREGATE NETT COST.

	Nett Cost	Nett Profit
	(Including Loan Charges)	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Refuse Collection	5025. 8. 3.	
Refuse Disposal		1491. 14. 1.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying	3183. 8. 5.	
	8208. 16. 8.	
less Profit	1491. 14. 1.	
Total Nett Cost of Services	6717. 2. 7.	

The sum of £6717. 2. 7d shown above includes Loan Charges on the Services to the amount of £467. 15. 0d, and also £260. 0. 0d for the new Tin Baler, purchased direct from revenue and not included in estimates.

